

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, NO. 108,

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2552.

## OAHU SUPERVISORS ORGANIZE AND CLEAR THE DECKS FOR ACTION

### The Home Rulers Elect Hocking as Chairman But Fail to Lower Bonds.

### Iaukea May Give Bond of \$150,000 With Prince David, August Dreier et al., as Sureties—Vida, Brown, Frazee and Johnson Elected.

The Board of Supervisors for Oahu County was formally organized yesterday. A. Hocking was elected chairman with three Home Rule votes, but voted with the Republicans on all matters considered at the meeting.

Charles Wilson, Jas. H. Boyd and Charlie Clark were turned down for road supervisor, and H. C. Vida elected after the voicing of a protest by the Home Rulers against a legislator holding office.

The bond of Curtis Iaukea was fixed at \$150,000, the bond of \$30,000 tendered by him being refused. Iaukea, it is stated by his friends, will furnish the larger bond, although he still claims that the action of the supervisors is illegal. August Dreier, Prince David Kawanakoa and Mrs. Abigail Campbell Parker are the sureties on the \$30,000 bond, and will, it is stated, sign the larger bond.

All the former heads of bureaus, Samuel Johnson, Garbage Department, Andrew Brown, Waterworks and W. L. Frazee, electric lighting, were re-elected by the board, while there is some question as to the authority of the board in relation to the fire department.

The afternoon session of the supervisors was exceedingly lively in the discussion of bonds, the Home Rulers being anxious at the outset to place Treasurer Damon's at \$20,000, the minimum, in order to have a precedent upon which to establish Iaukea's bond.

The election of Hocking as chairman was the surprise of the morning session, Hocking's friends claiming, however, that it was simply an expression of the preference by the Home Rulers of him over Gilman.

At today's session the question of fire department, and other appointments will be considered. The interpreter question is also likely to cause trouble, as some of the members claim it to be unnecessary waste of time and money to translate proceedings of the board, when the native members understand English so well.

#### THE MORNING SESSION.

It was fully an hour and a quarter after the scheduled time before the board finally convened. The first delay was caused by the absence of Supervisor Kealoha, who was belated in getting over from the other side of the island. He arrived about eleven o'clock and then it was discovered that the bond of Supervisor Hocking had not been delivered and he was compelled to go and get it. Finally at 11:20 o'clock J. A. Gilman called the board together as temporary chairman, all members then being present, together with District Attorney Rawlins, County Clerk Murray, Assessor Iaukea and Geo. P. Thelen who was acting as assistant clerk.

"According to the county act the Board of Supervisors must meet today, for the first time, legally and officially," said Mr. Gilman. "The clerk has the bonds of the various supervisors and declares them all in order. As temporary chairman, I now declare the Board of Supervisors of Oahu County to be in session."

Clerk Murray then called the roll, each of the seven supervisors answering to their names. Mr. Gilman then declared the first business in order to be the election of a permanent chairman.

Mr. Robinson placed in nomination the name of J. A. Gilman. Supervisor Mahoe here asked that a temporary interpreter be appointed, so he could thoroughly understand the proceedings of the board. His remarks were interpreted by Supervisor Lucas. Mr. Gilman asked if he thought this necessary, before the election of a chairman, to which Mahoe replied that some vital questions might arise which he would not be able to understand. Also he said he could not properly express himself in the English language, and thought it would be better if the interpreter was appointed at once. He also said that he

had some important matters to bring before the board, particularly four questions.

Upon motion it was then decided to select a temporary interpreter, and the Home Rulers suggested the name of John Wise. The Republicans proposed the name of Robt. N. Boyd, and Mr. Gilman invited him to take the position temporarily.

Mr. Mahoe then moved that before any further proceedings be taken, that rules for the government of the board be formulated, and suggested the adoption of the rules of the Legislature or some other body. He moved also that committees be appointed before a permanent chairman be chosen.

"This is a business proposition," replied Mr. Gilman, "and there is no need for all these formalities. We will take up more time with rules than with business. I move that we do business in a business-like way, as it is conducted by a business corporation and not waste time. We can make rules when we need them."

"I agree with the views of the chairman," said Supervisor Robinson. "We are here for business and not to waste time, and we don't want any rules like the Legislature had."

Mr. Robinson then renewed his nomination of Mr. Gilman and Supervisor Harvey placed in nomination the name of A. Hocking. Mahoe moved that the nominations be closed, and a vote by ballot was taken, the ballots being collected by Clerk Murray, who also announced the result. Mr. Hocking received the vote of himself and the three Home Rule supervisors, while Mr. Gilman was voted for by the three Republicans.

The chair was then relinquished to Mr. Hocking by Mr. Gilman.

#### HOCKING'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Hocking in taking the chair said: "Gentlemen, I wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me and will endeavor to carry out the offices of the position to which I have been chosen in a fair and impartial manner, as much as lay in my power to do."

"There has been a great deal of talk of late, chiefly in the columns of the Advertiser, that I have bolted the Republican party and was dickering with the Home Rulers to be elected chairman. I want it distinctly understood that I take the chair without any conditions whatever. I was elected as a Republican on the Republican ticket, and will stand by the Republican party."

#### DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Mr. Lucas here moved to take up the bonds of the assessor, but Mr. Gilman stated that the bond of the clerk must first be considered under the county act. Chairman Hocking stated that the bond of the clerk had been submitted and the form approved by the district attorney.

Mr. Gilman suggested that no action be taken as to the amount, Mr. Hocking replying that the county act fixed the amount at \$5,000. County Attorney Rawlins gave an opinion that Mr. Murray was required to give two bonds, one for \$10,000 as recorder and a second for \$5,000 as clerk. The bond given having been in a lump sum of \$15,000, the board decided that it would have to be changed into two bonds to conform with the law. A recess was then taken to permit this to be done.

When Murray returned with the proper bonds, they were approved, and then Supervisor Gilman moved that the bonds of sheriff, auditor, district attorney and surveyor be fixed as required by the county act. Mr. Mahoe wanted this interpreted and Lucas declared that it was a waste of time to interpret every little matter brought up. He said that Mahoe had been a teacher of English in the schools and could understand the language as well as he could. The chair ruled the remarks out of order. Adjournment was then taken until two o'clock.

#### THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

Mahoe and Kealoha were late at the opening of the afternoon session, but came in before the actual transaction of business.

Supervisor Gilman moved immediately that the bond of the County Treasurer be fixed at \$250,000. Supervisor Harvey said that he first wished to be



SUPERVISOR HOCKING, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.



SHERIFF BROWN.



ATTORNEY RAWLINS.



COUNTY CLERK MURRAY.



TREASURER DAMON.



AUDITOR SHERWOOD.

shown the amount of money handled by the Treasurer during the past year. Mr. Gilman replied that the bond was to be fixed at not less than the amount of money held by the Treasurer during any preceding year, and as he had held none during that time, the board was compelled to use its discretion and abide by Section 473, and fix the amount according to the best information in its possession. He said that he did not believe that from present appearances, the Treasurer would have a large amount in his hands. The Tax Collector and License Collector both paid their collections over to the Treasurer, but he would be required to disburse it almost immediately, at least until June 30th when large income returns are made. Mr. Gilman said that he believed \$250,000 would be sufficient to protect the County.

Mr. Harvey replied that there were no books to show the amount collected during the past year, and he believed in conforming with the County Act. He moved to fix it at the minimum—\$20,000. "Let it go at that," said Mr. Harvey, "until we find out the amount in his hands. At present we are in the dark, unless we take the books of the Territory and that does not follow the County Act."

#### LUCAS' VIEWS.

"It is the duty of the Board of Supervisors to use its discretion and judgment in fixing the bond," said Supervisor Lucas, "and it is out of all reason to fix it at such a ridiculously small amount as \$20,000. The Superintendent

of Public Works says that the water rates alone in the next two or three months will amount to \$50,000. Then taxes and license fees are always coming in, and there is no sense in fixing a bond at all, if it is to be placed at \$20,000. I think we will be acting within our duty if the bond is made \$250,000."

Supervisor Mahoe said he supported the motion to make it \$20,000 and pointed out that the law plainly said this was sufficient. He contended that the Treasurer was starting business without any money at all and that a bond of \$250,000 was unnecessary. He said it would be time enough to consider raising the bond above \$20,000 when the revenue began coming in.

Supervisor Robinson stated that the board must act upon the best information it could secure, and that is what had been collected in the office. He said he knew of large corporations, representing millions of dollars, who bring in their taxes amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars upon the last day in a lump sum, and the bond should be sufficient to cover this.

A vote on the amendment fixing the bond at \$20,000 was then taken, Mahoe, Harvey and Kealoha voting "yes," and Hocking, Gilman, Robinson and Lucas voting "no." The motion fixing the amount at \$250,000 was carried by the same division on party lines, four to three.

#### THE ASSESSOR'S BOND.

Supervisor Lucas then moved to fix (Continued on page 8)

## IOWA'S STATE CAPITOL SUFFERS \$500,000 DAMAGE

### Army and Navy Board Wants to Promptly Fortify Manila and Subig Bay.

### Chicago Closes 5000 Public Halls to Await Fire Safeguards—Former Senator Hill Makes Caustic Speech Against Roosevelt.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 5.—A fire in the State capitol gutted the House of Representatives. Governor Cummins personally fought the flames. The damage done will reach \$500,000.

The State capitol building at Des Moines was a magnificent structure, erected at a cost of three million dollars and containing, in addition to the halls of the House and Senate, a State library comprising forty thousand volumes. The building was of stone, situated in a big square on Capitol Hill, East Des Moines. The House of Representatives had walls sheathed with costly marble. The speaker's gallery, the press gallery and a large visitors' gallery of the House, in addition to the floor furniture, were made of wood. The gutted House is on the second floor, in the West wing of the building and beneath it were the offices of the State railroad commissioners and the valuable historical and horticultural collections of the State.

## HURRY CALL TO FORTIFY MANILA AND SUBIG BAY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Army and Navy Board recommends that Subig bay and not Manila be made the Philippine naval base. It also asks for prompt appropriations to fortify both Manila and Subig bay.

Over two years ago the War Department announced that the government had chosen Subig bay as the best adapted locality for a naval station in the Philippines. The site for the navy yards is in a little bay within Subig bay. It bears the name of Olongampo bay, and at the town of Olongampo the United States already has a force of marines, which was recently augmented on recommendation of Admiral Evans. Olongampo is perfectly landlocked, admits of fortifications that will make it absolutely impregnable, has a plentiful depth of water which is free from currents and wave action, and is forty miles from Manila by land and about sixty by water. It is intended to build a dry dock there large enough to accommodate the largest American vessel in Asiatic waters.

## CHICAGO HAS CLOSED 5000 PUBLIC HALLS

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—All public halls, numbering 5,000, have been closed in this city until the safety of occupants from fire is reasonably guaranteed. The order has left several thousand people idle.

## THE AFTERNOON BUDGET OF WORLD'S CABLE NEWS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—Rev. J. M. Beard died here today.

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 4.—The Empress Dowager of Korea is dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The United States Supreme Court handed down a decision today holding that citizens of Porto Rico are not aliens.

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 4.—Notwithstanding the active preparations for war the Government seems determined that Japan shall not initiate the conflict with Russia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today decided by a vote of seven to two to report favorably on the nomination of Leonard Wood as Major General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The nomination of Wm. H. Taft, recent Governor of the Philippines, to be Secretary of War, was sent to the Senate today by the President. With this is also the nomination of Luke Wright as Governor of the Philippines and Commissioner Ide as Vice Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt submitted a special message to Congress today dealing with the Panama Canal situation. The message follows the lines of his former utterances at the opening of the session, and is accompanied by the correspondence with Commissioner Reyes and others connected with the Colombian and Panama Governments.



**Formal Transfer of Sovereignty Will Not Be Made---Band Will Serenade Officers---Short Synopsis of County Act.**

The supervisors supervise the official conduct of all county officials, control public roads and works, excepting such as are left with the Territory, maintain hospitals, care for indigent and sick, can acquire real estate or water rights, must provide county

tax law, the exemption having been increased to \$1800 per annum. There is some conflict as to the manner of collecting the income tax for the six

Mother—"Why don't you behave better to your teacher?" Tommy—"Why, I'm as kind to her as I kin be." Mother—"You are?" Tommy—"Yes'm. Every time she licks me I cry as loud as I kin so's to make her believe she's hurrin' me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Honolulu. The Pacific Club stands in the heart of the main block, and the Catholic Mission is upon its borders.

Post-nuptial: He (whose wife has been reading some of his old love-letters to her)—"What is the use of keeping all those old things?" She—"Lest we forget—lest we forget."—Brooklyn Life.

---

## THE BYSTANDER

A friend of mine, talking about the Iroquois theater fire, says that a scheme ought to be devised to make all the seats collapse on the floor by a simple turn of a crank, leaving the crowd plenty of space to surge around in. I can imagine that such a plan would work whenever the theater people wanted to bring down the house, and it might possibly do well in panics. A better way it seems to me would be to make theater aisles wider, permit no theaters to be built in a block but only on corners or by themselves so that there could be ample exits on at least two sides; and adopt the German system of testing the fire-proof curtain during every play. Water under pressure, with hose attachments, might be put in the orchestra space and the musicians drilled to turn streams loose on the stage the minute fire broke out. Some of the orchestra men are better adapted to putting out fires than they are to producing melody anyhow.



## MILLIONS IN A REFINERY

Edgar Lewis of the firm of Lewis & Co., who a few months ago agitated a sugar refinery to be owned by Hawaiian planters, has not lost faith in the merits of the proposition. Yesterday he called an Advertiser reporter into that firm's office in the Lewers & Cooke building and showed him a letter received by a member of the firm this week, from which the following extract is taken by permission:

"I thought it would interest you to get certain figures from our competitors in the West Indies. Just now I received a report from a large central in Porto Rico, and I find that marketing their sugar which includes the freight P. R. to New York costs them \$4.42 per ton of sugar.

"I also learn, what you may have heard before this, that Cuban sugar January delivery has been sold at New York for \$3.52. How about reciprocity and tariff reduction for Cuba? The quicker the Hawaiian planters wake up and make their own refined sugar the better for them."

Mr. Lewis, referring to his former published opinions on the matter, took occasion to correct a wrong impression that went abroad, being that he advocated having the proposed sugar refinery at Honolulu. His idea was to locate it on the mainland.

"I still feel," Mr. Lewis said, "that the planters of these islands should come together as a unit and form one large corporation. If all could not be brought in, say two-thirds of them.

"They should build a refinery at New York or Philadelphia, manufacture their own sugar into refined shape and sell it through the proper channels of trade. There is no question in my mind as to selling our sugar in refined shape. We could not only dispose of 400,000 tons of refined sugar annually, but, I am satisfied, twice as much.

"If our sugar interests could be brought together—that is, our different planters—and refine our own sugar for the open markets, it would bring millions of dollars annually to these islands which we are not now getting.

"The Trust has made millions of dollars out of our sugar. Why should not we take that wealth to ourselves? Just think, you have a staple article to market, almost as staple as flour. You are not selling a label of fake medicine, but a necessary of life. While dependent on the Trust for the marketing of our raw sugar, our planters are liable to be clinched in prices from time to time. With refined sugar for our whip hand, the Trust would be limited in power to hurt us. If it met us with a price-cutting war, our loss in the game would be only the refinery profit that we do not get now anyway.

"Although I did mention Honolulu formerly as a possible location, New York or Philadelphia was what I principally had in mind. I claimed you should be able to sell your output in the large markets of the East. At the same time I maintain that a refinery at Honolulu is not an impracticable proposition. If you should build a large refinery here, it would employ hundreds of men and women, and create a large amount of business activity in Honolulu.

"As to an objection mooted that refined sugar is liable to caking on sea voyages, I have handled a great deal of the article and seen lots of Hong-kong granulated that had made long ocean voyages. I have never seen any that had caked. To me it seems that if some sugar had been shipped at one time around the Horn to New York from California and on arrival found to have caked, this must have been damaged in some way—possibly got wet. I have asked persons thoroughly posted on granulated sugar shipped on long voyages and they, too, say that if properly handled it will not cake.

"So far as concerns the refinery built lately at Crockett, California, being closed down after operating but a short time, the fact can easily be explained. It appears that, when that refinery was started, there were only two or three Hawaiian sugar agents that went into the corporation. Had all or most of them gone in, it would have resulted differently. The planters would have won their fight to a certainty.

"To me it seems that, if all the planters here would unite and handle their output through one channel, the net earnings to the plantation shareholders would be materially increased."

## KEPOIKAI RAISES FRESH ARGUMENT

Treasurer Kepoikai will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, if it should imply authority of the Territory to turn over public property to the county, and make no further contest to preserve the water and light plants, with their revenue, for the benefit of the Territory.

In a final brief filed by Treasurer Kepoikai's counsel, Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, it is contended that the Organic Act, while authorizing the establishment of counties and districts, did not contemplate an elective system of county government such as the one enacted by the Legislature. The question is asked:

"Was it (decentralization) to be carried to the extent of electing large boards in the various islands, or was it merely to be carried to the extent of giving each island a local government through individual officers residing there?"

An elaborate argument for the affirmative of the latter proposition is made.

## NEW YEAR'S BEQUESTS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Half a dozen public institutions of Honolulu received welcome New Year's gifts in the form of bequests which the late Jos. B. Atherton left for his widow to carry out. Not all of these institutions have yet received notice of what is in store for them, and the announcement this morning will come as a surprise to them.

Following the principle of Mr. Atherton in life, his widow in carrying out his wishes, requested that as little publicity as possible be given to the method of acquiescence with the testator's desires. Altogether, however, a good many thousands of dollars will be distributed for the aid of educational, religious and charitable purposes in accordance with Mr. Atherton's request.

Mr. Atherton made no charitable bequests in his will but instead left this work to his wife, the will providing that she have "the bestowing of such gifts as she may deem fitting and proper to relatives, friends, and for religious, charitable and educational purposes, referring her for guidance as to my wishes to our conversations on the subject."

The institutions remembered in accordance with the wishes expressed in these conversations are the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, Honolulu Library Association, the Kawaiahao Seminary Association, the American Relief Society and some smaller bequests.

To the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, the largest amount is given, exceeding \$10,000. In addition to this, Mr. Atherton, while on his death bed, paid an overdraft against the society for a large amount.

To the Y. M. C. A. the amount of \$10,000 was given in bonds, the income to be used in paying the salary of the General Secretary. The endowment fund of the Y. M. C. A. amounts to \$17,000.

To the Honolulu Library Association the next largest amount was given, while to the other societies named lesser amounts are given.

Mr. Chas. Atherton stated yesterday that it was always his father's wish that his charitable bequests be not known, and it was his idea in declining to give information, other than of the names of the institutions to be benefited, to respect that desire.

### NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

In the United States, especially, business is largely transacted by resolutions. Commerce and finance in this form express conclusions, which affect the markets of the world. Even festivities and social pleasures of all kinds are often formulated in preambles and their resolving sequences. Congress and legislatures, State and Territorial, are much given to this mode of recording definite conclusions, on which war or peace, adversity or prosperity, may often depend. In Hawaii, which is filled with limited corporations and analogous organizations, the results of debate are usually conveyed by resolutions.

As a general thing, resolutions of the kind mentioned are preceded by careful deliberation, embody mature decisions, and are carried into effect. It is otherwise, however, with the resolves of individuals, which are conceived and promulgated with the birth of each New Year. Indeed this class of promises is often treated with contempt, on the ground that, like pie crust, they are made only to be broken. This, however, is not universally, perhaps not even generally true. New Year resolutions are often kept, at least for a time, and produce modifications, occasionally changes or even transformations in character. When we stop to consider even cursorily, it is a remarkable fact, a demonstration of the moral instincts of the human race, that no man or woman ever proposes, on New Year's Day, to become worse during the following year. Under every such resolution, whether limited in time or designed to be permanent, there is an effort at improvement, an aspiration towards a higher standard of living. A man, who is not necessarily a drunkard, but is conscious of alcoholic repletion, makes up his mind to be a total abstainer for sixty or ninety days or for some shorter or longer definite period. His underlying motive is self-elevation, for, in the mere intention temporarily to reform, he recognizes the fact that excess and brutalization go together, and there is some clean ideal in his mind, which he has the ambition to approach. Efforts at relief from narcosis, or the use of drugs or the abuse of foods or luxuries, the first effect of which is sedative and the second exciting, from gambling, which infects the roots of industry and manliness, or from other vices, unnecessary definition, are all within the same category or classification. Every resolution that attacks the grosser appetites and aims at the renovation of the body, the mind or the soul, and particularly all three, is in itself a mark of progress, however faint, and, if acted upon even for a brief period, still more if literally fulfilled, marks a distinct advance, not only in the individual but in humanity at large, for man is a social animal and the conduct and the character of each unit affect the entire genus.

New Year's resolutions, therefore, should not be condemned but encouraged. Perhaps the best resolution an American could form for the year 1904 might be tersely stated in these words: "Resolved: That I will be a self-respecting citizen," a generalization that appeals to all the best tendencies of an educated and improved population. To give point, however, to the form suggested, it may be stated that, notwithstanding the upward tendency of mankind, in 1904, the inclusive drink question is still a central interest. It is told of a priest who desired to commit a sin, with the minimum injury to himself and his parishioners, that he deliberated long upon the selection of wine, cards or a grosser impurity, and decided upon wine, as he thought he could lock himself up and bear the total consequences of his excess. He tried the experiment, and very soon became saturated with the three forms of evil. The narrative exemplifies a deep truth, for associated vices are of a closer blend than associated charities.

It has been mentioned in these columns that, within the last fifty years and progressively, while drunkenness in ordinary life has been diminished, it has become specially unfashionable and has been specially tabooed in what are considered the higher social circles. Indeed it is difficult to realize that it was ever tolerated, as it unquestionably was. It is hard to imagine Don Quixote, Colonel Newcome or Sir Charles Grandison, who are types of gentlemen, intoxicated in the presence of ladies and still harder to conceive of ladies intoxicated in the presence of gentlemen, or, for that matter of the higher representatives of either sex inebriated in isolation or in the presence of each other. If the lofter specimens of the race, who are among the social leaders, possess the gentleness and the pure manners that spring from clean hearts and uncontaminated brains scenes of this kind are impossible. It is beyond cavil that the coarser sex, for many years, has been held within bounds, defined by an essential conventionalism. A military or naval officer, who forgets himself at a dinner or a ball or any social function, is now in danger of being stripped of his uniform, and a civilian is forced to respect the proprieties, which are ordinarily observed through voluntary self-restraint.

It is claimed by some distinguished writers in other quarters of the globe that the habit of excess, which formerly prevailed, has not been driven into obscurity but socially equalized by the transfer of part of the burden to the better half of the "higher classes," as they are termed, and that women, old and middle aged, if they exist, and the young and fair buds upon the social tree, have become more absorbent. It has been even asserted, and parts of the United States have not been exempted, that there are highly aristocratic and exclusive circles, where strong cocktails are an ordinary preliminary to feasts and the clinking of glasses and boisterous songs their usual accompaniment, varied by the inhalation of cigarettes and the curling smoke issuing from delicate nostrils. Such claims must be the inventions of vivid masculine imaginations, inspired by envy, in an age when Woman Organized has become one of the chief factors in progress. The journalistic drudge, who labors for the world during the hours usually set apart for sleep and recreation, is not an infallible judge of such matters, but his intuitions are offended by such malignant slanders. The cesspools of human life have not been entirely drained, and their putrid odors still vex the pure air that floats invisibly over the earth. But the stratification of humanity, in all its layers, comprises mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, who will raise and not lower the standards to which they point their sons, their husbands, their brothers and their fathers, who will avoid even the appearance of degeneracy and who will retain that exquisite bloom of modesty that, once lost, may be replaced by principle but can never be restored with the freshness and the beauty with which it was originally endowed.

Blue laws and pharisaical observances have been shed from the social cuticle, but the richer and more enduring elements of Puritanism have coalesced with the fine impulses of the Cavalier, and the product is the sensitive, cultured and balanced lady and gentleman of the Twentieth Century, who are not limited to any specialized class and who, retaining their separate characteristics and exercising their individual functions, can and will yet merge in improving labor and in innocent and re-vivifying gaiety.

This upward tendency is reinforced and intensified by New Year resolutions, even though they rise in rose-colored hope and often fall in dead ashes.

## BOARD OF HEALTH MAKES A CUT OF ONE THIRD

The Board of Health will make a cut of one third in its appropriations in carrying out the plan of economy inaugurated by Governor Carter. While the efficiency of the health department will be impaired by the reduction in force contemplated, it is considered that the measure is only a temporary one to meet the emergency.

The cut decided on will effect a saving of thirty-three per cent in the appropriation made by the Legislature. The measures decided upon call for the cutting out entirely of the list of government physicians, also the chief health officer, and one or more clerks in the Board of Health offices.

It was decided to maintain the inspectors at their present number, twelve, but the salaries will be cut from \$100 to \$70 each, per month. A reduction in the salary of guards at the insane asylum will be made from \$50 to \$35 per month.

The government dispensary is to be closed entirely and the free distribution of medicines to the indigent, and of medical services will also be eliminated. There will also probably be a reduction in the amount of rations issued at the settlement, which the Legislature unnecessarily increased.

The question of subsidies to hospitals has been left open, having been referred to the Attorney General for a legal opinion as to the right of the government to refuse to pay these amounts.

In the general plan of economy, making necessary the cutting out of the chief health officer, Dr. Pratt is to be offered the position of chief sanitary inspector. No reduction in salaries can be made in any departments of the Territory, where the salary has been fixed by the Legislature.

### OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The reductions finally decided upon in the land court leaves the expense of that department now, only the salary of the judge, and of the clerk, who has been cut from \$150 to \$75 per month. The surveyor, stenographer, deputy registrar and deputy clerk have been dropped out.

In the Attorney General's Department one of the assistants, Noah Aluli, has been dropped and other changes are contemplated.

## HOW HAWAIIAN PEOPLE WERE WON FROM SAVAGERY

Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop contributed the following interesting article to the current Friend:

When Bingham and Thurston, with their associate missionaries, arrived in Hawaii in 1820, they found the 150,000 Hawaiians a nation of depressed serfs, under oppressive and arrogant chiefs. They were deeply degraded in morals. Social impurity was universal, and enhanced by the presence of a multitude of careless and dissolute seamen. Drunken rioting was prevalent; the royal princes and their consorts were very commonly found debauched with liquor.

While under the lead of the wise and able Kamehameha civil order prevailed, and life and personal security were generally safe. The common people were exceedingly poor; they owned no land, and no property that their chiefs could not rob them of at will; there was no inducement to save or accumulate.

Worst of all, over the whole people, and chiefs as well, spread the dark and abject fear of the sorcerers, whose power to bewitch and destroy held all in constant dread. Such was the barbarian depression of the Hawaiians when the Gospel of Christ arrived here to deliver and elevate them, and the missionaries felt actively to work, aided by many successive bands of helpers.

What was the result of those labors? No labors were ever more fruitful, no result more wonderful and gratifying. Within two decades more than one-third of the adults had come into personal and joyful allegiance to the Lord, and the rulers had earnestly begun to frame civilized statutes. Before the third decade was finished the whole people had been set free, and endowed with lands and advanced Civil Rights. A Liberal Constitution had been enacted. Parliamentary Government had been fully organized. The common people had all received possession of their lands in fee simple.

In less than thirty years Hawaii stood before the world as a substantially civilized nation. Before 1850, so complete was the development of civilized institutions, of Legislature and Courts, of Law and Justice, of systematic and economical administration, that the Great Powers of the world gladly united in the acknowledgment of the independence of Hawaii, and in treaties with her as a favored nation. Now, we have to ask, how was this reform and renovation accomplished? What was the method of healing applied to cure the deep and destroying malady of heathenism? How was a barbarous and hopeless people lifted so quickly into light and hope and liberty and prosperity? How did they become in thirty years clothed and enriched, and free? And what is the lesson taught by this marvelously successful process of the reclamation of a nation?

The answer is one that sends confusion upon this new modern cry, that men's minds are not to be turned upon their own personal salvation after the old-fashioned religious way, but are to set directly upon saving society from its evils, and uplifting one another. To seek one's own salvation, we are told is pure selfishness. The first thing is to set men altruistically to lifting one another out of the mire. It was not by any such doctrine or practice that Hawaii was lifted out of the mire of heathenism and set upon its feet as an enlightened people.

The missionaries at once wrought zealously in the old-fashioned Gospel

method. They sought with all faith and strength to turn the hearts of individual men and women first of all to the Living and Holy God. They labored to enlighten the people religiously, and make them hear the gracious call of God to become His children in His son Jesus Christ. They strove to teach them to fear God and Him only, to seek His eternal salvation in life and in death. They held before them the Heaven of blessedness and the Hell of perdition, and urged each one to embrace the great salvation, and find sonship and peace through repentance from sin and faith in the Lord and Savior.

They taught the people in every possible way, by books, by literature, by training schools, by example, in the acts of life, in the social duties. But the great emphasis was daily and always upon the duty and need of coming to God through the Lord Jesus Christ, and finding full salvation. This done, all the rest that was needful would follow. Especially would all altruistic effort spontaneously follow. The saved sinner, rejoicing in God's mercy and Jesus' love, at once and eagerly turns to convert and save his brother and neighbor.

The Hawaiians were receptive. They heartily received and obeyed the Gospel preached to them. In eighteen years the Truth had penetrated their minds, the Holy Spirit descended in great power upon the churches already gathered, and the people poured in in hundreds and thousands of ardent converts. A new nation was born in a day. The great revolution was effectively accomplished. Set right toward God and His law, the people eagerly and ardently sought together for all higher and better things, socially and politically. And another decade saw the Hawaiians standing on their feet as a civilized nation, because first Christianized.

What is our lesson from this? Is it not our perpetual and enduring lesson for all effective reform and uplifting in all strata of society, that the first and essential thing to be done is to set the individual man straight with God and Eternity? Before all else, the spiritual nature of the man is to be awakened, the blind eye to be opened and the deaf ear to be unstopped, the evil and wayward heart to be turned to the choice of good in the fear of God, and the faith of His salvation. The fallen, the sunken, the benighted, the maimed and debauched souls will not, cannot, be brought up into cleanness and light until the Heavenly light of Christ finds entrance into them and they are brought into intercourse with the Divine and the Eternal.

That great Redemption of Hawaii sixty years ago, let it be studied and pondered, a notable and fruitful lesson for the redemption of society, everywhere. First of all, bring the individual into communion with God as a saved soul. Then will he become a center of uplifting to all around him.

**RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.**—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberrange, N. S. W., Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicine. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## SAD ENDING OF VISITOR

### Shoots Himself Through Head New Year's Morning.

Depressed probably to dementia by physical troubles, William S. Hancock committed suicide at the Hawaiian Hotel about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He used a pistol and sent a bullet through his head, shattering his skull in a terrible manner. When found he was at the point of death. A 45-caliber Colt pistol was lying on his breast and a small mirror on the right side of the bed near his hand.

A Chinese servant called Hancock at 10 o'clock, when he got up and told the servant to come back in half an hour, when he would be at breakfast, to make up the room. The boy returned a few minutes before 11 o'clock and discovered Hancock lying on the bed in a pool of blood. One chamber boy ran immediately to the cottage of Dr. Walters on the premises, while another one went to the office and reported to the chief clerk what he had seen. The clerk supposing it was a hemorrhage of the lungs also rushed to call Dr. Walters. Although going to the man's room at once, the doctor was only in time to see Hancock give a few dying gasps. He saw at once that it was a case of a pistol shot through the brain. The result of the wound was interesting from the fact that five bones were fractured—both parietal, both temporal and the frontal.

Dr. Walters directed the hotel clerk to send at once for Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, which was done and the Deputy Sheriff on arrival took charge of the body. He was soon followed by High Sheriff Brown with a coroner's jury, which viewed the body and adjourned until 12:30 today. The body was then turned over to H. H. Williams, undertaker.

Some of the fellow passengers of Hancock in the Ventura occupied rooms in the same cottage with him and had been chatting on the veranda since 9 o'clock that morning until the time of the tragedy. When asked about a pistol report, they stated they must have heard one but supposed it to have been from a large firecracker such as those that were going off all morning. They were greatly shocked when they heard from the servants what had happened in the room directly over their heads. These gentlemen had seen Hancock at midnight previous, when he was out to see the New Year's Eve celebration. He then had a pistol in his hand, which he fired off as if taking part in the racket all over town.

On Wednesday last Col. Macfarlane advised Hancock to go to Kona in the next Mauna Loa for the benefit of his lungs. Allan Herbert had also advised him the same way. His reply was that climate could do him no good, as his stomach was all gone and he had no one to blame but himself. The only physician Hancock had consulted was Dr. Nobilit, who promised to give him a consultation but did not find opportunity for it.

Hancock arrived here in the steamer Ventura about two weeks ago, registering from New Orleans. He was in bad health from heart, lung and stomach troubles, and addicted to both cigarettes and morphine. In his room after he had done for himself, the stumps of twenty-eight cigarettes were found strewn around. His effects were in great confusion and he had destroyed all letters and photographs in his possession by consigning them to the hotel kitchen stove on New Year's eve.

A wardrobe of clothes pertaining to a gentleman of good position was left by the dead man. At his death he was dressed in pajamas. People who became acquainted with him on his voyage hither and since his arrival speak kindly of Hancock's general demeanor and disposition. He gave his age as 22 years.

## PORTUGUESE HOLD A CELEBRATION

The Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii celebrated its twenty-second anniversary on New Year's Day with various ceremonies and demonstrations.

At 5:30 in the morning a salute was fired at the club house, Alapai street, and a flag-hoisting ceremony held at the same place.

The society left the club house in a body at 9:30 and marched by way of Alapai and Beretania streets to the Catholic cathedral, where the members heard mass. After the service the society again formed in line of procession and marched back to its hall by way of Fort, Vineyard, Nuuanu, Pauoa, Punchbowl and Lusitana streets. The Concordia band headed the procession going and coming.

After returning to the club house, the society was addressed briefly in turn by its president, J. Silva, who sketched the history of its organization; Senhor A. de Souza Canavarro, Portuguese consul, and V. O. Teixeira. The remainder of the day was spent in a sociable way, refreshments being served at the club house.



# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month ..... \$ .50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... .75  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : JANUARY 5

## A VALUABLE MARKET

The value of South Africa as a market is the subject of some special attention at the present time by reason of a report upon that subject recently presented to the British Parliament. This report shows that the British colonies in South Africa have become of greater importance than any other of the British colonies except India. "Ten years ago," it says, "Great Britain's exports to South Africa were valued at a little under nine million pounds sterling; last year they almost reached twenty-six millions. In 1893 South Africa stood sixth on the list of Great Britain's customers; last year she stood second, and was only beaten by India. It is no rash prediction that this year she will pass India and stand first on the list as the largest buyer in the world of the produce and manufactures of the mother country."

This statement of the great importance and rapidly growing importance of South Africa as an importing country lends especial interest to some figures just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, showing the growth of exports from the United States to British Africa and to Africa as a whole. These figures show that the exports from the United States to British Africa have grown with even greater rapidity than those from the United Kingdom referred to by the report above quoted. Exports from the United States to British Africa grew from \$3,688,999 in 1893 to \$33,844,395 in 1903, or, in other words, were nine times as much in 1903 as in 1893. While exports from the United Kingdom to South Africa grew from \$39,896,000 in 1893 to \$125,280,000 in 1903, the figures are not being yet available. Thus, while exports from the United States to British Africa are in 1903 nine times those of 1893, those from the United Kingdom were in 1902 but three times as much as those in 1893.

The relative growth of exports from the United States and from the United Kingdom to the territory in question can be more accurately determined by utilizing the figures of the United States for the year 1902, since the figures for the United Kingdom for the year 1903 are not yet available. This shows that the exports from the United States to British Africa grew from \$3,688,999 in 1893 to \$28,780,105 in 1902, the total for 1902 being nearly eight times as great as that for 1893; while, as already indicated, that of the United Kingdom for 1902 was only three times as great as in 1893.

The total exports from the United States to Africa have grown with great rapidity—from \$5,196,450 in 1893 to \$48,853 in 1903, being more than seven times as much in 1903 as in 1893; while to Asia and Oceania our exports grew from \$28,064,088 in 1893 to \$95,827,528 in 1903; to South America, from \$32,639,077 in 1893 to \$41,137,572 in 1903; to North America, other than the United States, from \$119,758,889 in 1893 to \$215,482,769 in 1903; and to Europe, from \$661,975,710 in 1893 to \$1,029,256,657 in 1903.

That there is still room for a growth in exports to South Africa, and that our share in supplying that market still falls far below that of the United Kingdom, is evident from the fact that the total value of merchandise exported from Great Britain to her South African colonies in 1902 was \$125,280,000, against a total of \$28,780,105 exported from the United States in that year to all British possessions in Africa.

General Yamaji, the "one-eyed demon" of the Japanese army in 1894-5, will hardly rest easy in his grave if war comes with Russia. The hero of Port Arthur lived in hope of fighting Russia and died regretting that he had never had the chance. In Yamaji the characteristics of the ancient Japanese warrior were revived and he hated the necessity of wearing the uniform and bearing the arms of the white man. To hew his way through the ranks of the enemy with a two-handed sword was his individual preference. Nevertheless he was an educated modern officer and conducted his share of the Port Arthur campaign with the skill of a Jomint.

Col. Fitch's reminiscences are having a large circulation on the mainland where a syndicate of great newspapers is featuring them. The San Francisco Call, for one, is illustrating the stories in an inimitable way. Tomorrow's contribution to the Sunday Advertiser on "Credulous Christians," is an especially strong and interesting paper.

For the convenience of our readers the entire Associated Press service of Honolulu, both our own and that received by the afternoon papers, will be hereafter used on the first, or telegraphic page of the Advertiser. This method, which is uniform among mainland newspapers, will enable this paper to keep related parts of the news together and make a connected story of events.

Under a decision of the United States Supreme Court the Porto Rican becomes a citizen. This ruling affects the politics of Hawaii closely as there are several thousand Porto Ricans on the plantations and elsewhere on the group. United with their Latin kin, the Portuguese, they could easily decide elections in Hawaii. Indeed, in several districts they could do so without help.

## IF WAR COMES.

In estimating the probable result of war between Japan and Russia these are facts to be kept in mind:

The population of Japan is larger than that of the North and South combined at the time of the American Civil War and it can yield to the sea the services of the Army and Navy 5,000,000 men of martial traits including about 1,000,000 of adequate martial training. Japan's armies may be used against one enemy; there are no land frontiers to guard against other possible foes. Japan can make war at less cost in money than any other civilized nation. The pay of its soldiers and sailors, from the lowest to the highest rank is small; the food required by the fighting men is principally compressed rice and dried fish, articles which cost little and need no wagon trains for their transportation; the general equipment of troops is provided at home by cheap labor. Slowness of pay and scarcity of food cause no discontent among Japanese, the patriotism of the forces and of the people behind them being fanatical.

Japan is able to fight close to its base. From the naval port of Sasebo to a landing place in Korea is a little more than one night's slow steaming. Touching the relative naval strength of Japan and Russia, Mr. Sidney M. Ballou, a lay authority, estimates the Japanese fleet at 104 in "total fighting value" and the available Russian fleet at 80. Doubt as to the structural efficiency of the foreign-built Japanese warships was lately expressed by a member of Admiral Evans's staff who said the vessels had been "built to sell." The same officer stated that the Russian ships are among the best in the world.

The population of Russia, including Siberia, is about 119,000,000. This affords more than double the recruiting capacity enjoyed by Japan. The Army, however, cannot be utilized against one enemy; if it fights in the Far East it must at the same time guard the Turkish, Austro-Hungarian and German frontiers and preserve the domestic peace.

The cost of war is ordinarily as great among the Russians as it is among the Germans; and it is increased during severe weather by difficulties of transportation. Russia, like Japan, has no money to waste.

A Russian campaign in Manchuria and Korea must be carried on eight thousand miles from the principal military base, direct connection being had by a single poorly constructed railroad which, in the event of war, will be the instant objective point of hundreds of daring Japanese who are now in Manchuria, where they have cached dynamite, intent upon blowing up portions of the line; and which will be a chief object of Japanese military assault in force.

Returning to naval matters, the Russian has never been known as a good sailor while the Japanese is a hardy seafarer. Russia's navy dates back to the time of Peter the Great only, while Japanese war junks ravaged the coast of China for hundreds of years before that era. Man for man in the opinion of experts the Japanese is a better sailor as he is a better soldier than the Russian.

The probable result of war cannot be fairly estimated because of the unknown factor, namely, the attitude of Europe. Long ago the Kaiser warned the West of the need of concerted action to ward off the "yellow peril." In 1895 Germany and France united with Russia to deprive Japan of the foothold she had won on the Asiatic continent. They did not want her to hold a commanding position in the East. Would they now intervene against Japan at a critical moment or would jealousy of Russia induce the Dreibund to embarrass her and isolate France? These are matters which General Miles doubtless had in mind when he predicted, as an outcome of a Russo-Japanese war, a general conflagration in Europe.

The Maui police are a cheerful lot of men. They celebrated the loss of their jobs with a luau.

## COUNTIES AND HEALTH.

If the plan of economy put into effect by the Board of Health will seriously impair the vigilance with which the public health is to be guarded, there is a provision by which a portion of the expense of that department, can be shifted from the Territory to the County of Oahu, which will probably have the more funds at its disposal.

After providing for the appointment of a health officer with the approval of the Board of Health, who shall enforce all quarantine and sanitary regulations, the County Act says:

"The Board of Supervisors shall adopt all orders made or recommended by the Territorial Board of Health for the preservation of the public health of the County, and provide for the payment of all expense incurred in enforcing such orders."

Under this section the sanitary inspectors and other necessary expenses could be paid from County funds, and any other orders made for the preservation of public health would necessarily have to be carried out by the various county boards.

Since General Longstreet's death, General Gordon and Col. Mosby are the most distinguished survivors of the Confederate Army. For years Col. Mosby lived in San Francisco as one of the law-staff of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He was put there by C. P. Huntington at the request of the dying ex-President Grant, but when Huntington died the old soldier lost his place. Within a year or two Col. Mosby has been in Wyoming looking after some people who were defrauding the Government.

The merchandise license was a source of considerable revenue to the Territory before the law was declared invalid. The new license law goes into effect today and counties will enjoy the benefit of the tax now unless it is again declared to be illegal and void by the courts.

## THE HOCKING CASE.

Mr. Hocking was nominated and elected by Republicans as supervisor of the Fourth District. The object was, in his case as in that of his colleagues on the ticket, to secure Republican party government in Oahu county. To that end it was necessary, not only to elect the nominees but to have them keep faith with the party afterwards. The party, represented by its central county organization, requested the election of Mr. Gilman as chairman of the Board of Supervisors; and three out of four of the Republican incumbents voted that way. The fourth, Mr. Hocking, after agreeing, as the others say, to abide by the decision of the party caucus, made a deal with the Home Rulers by which he was chosen chairman in place of the official who had the party endorsement.

This action was a serious blow to party harmony and a grave and unnecessary infringement of party laws. We say unnecessary because none of the circumstances which may absolve a man from strict party allegiance had arisen. There are three justifications of a bolt: An issue of moral principle; an issue of personal character; an issue which involves no party question or principle; but none of these were present in the Hocking case. Mr. Hocking cites none; he professes a sincere Republicanism. It follows that he has simply thrown a firebrand into the party councils, helped to nullify the will of the people at the polls and neutralized the votes that elected him, for his own glorification and advantage. A man who did such a thing on the mainland would no longer be received as a Republican, no matter what he might say. Should he be treated differently here? Should Chairman Hocking's professions of party rectitude, even when belied by such acts of party faithlessness, be taken at face value? If so then it will be established as a principle that a Republican official, for his own gain, may secretly conspire and openly act with the enemies of his party to the disadvantage of other Republican officials and in a way to beat down the rights of the voters and the discipline of the organization, and yet forfeit none of the respect or privileges which go to a man who holds his party obligations sacred.

## MODERN SCHOOL METHODS.

There is much complaint in this city of what may be called intensified child culture. In some of the schools so much is required that a child has no time to play and no chance to go to bed early. The other day a woman was heard to say that her daughter had to sit up until eleven o'clock each school week; night to get her lessons. The girl does not lack for brightness nor is her case exceptional; there are many other children in her fix. To meet the severe requirements, recreation and sleep, which are as essential to the well-being of a growing lad or lass as book-knowledge and mental discipline, are sacrificed; and when the end of term time comes, the average child is likely to be in a state of nervous perturbation and irritability which counts against either success or pleasure in life.

Of all the people concerned, the teacher gets off easiest. In the crude old-fashioned days the teacher taught. School began at 8:45 a. m. and ended at 4 p. m. with an hour for noon; and there was ample time to study as well as to recite. What the pupil wanted to find out he went to the teacher for; and the school library was at hand for research. When the pupil did not come up to the mark he was kept after school and the teacher stayed to help him learn things. Now the teacher hears lessons and gives the child subjects to take home and investigate and report upon the next day. This makes the "home work" which burdens so many families and tires so many brains besides the child's. Instead of the teacher teaching, the parents have to do it. It was well said the other day by a parental victim of this system that education or a good library or both, the child will go to her classes without the instruction which the school is paid to impart and be put in disgrace accordingly.

Apocryphal in this matter the Advertiser is asked to publish the following excerpt from the Youth's Companion:

Nowadays, when there are several children in the household, the task of aiding all of them with their lessons becomes rather a serious problem. One overburdened mother, who was obliged to decline an invitation to pay a visit, went on to give her reasons.

"No," she said, "I can't possibly leave home for a whole half-day. You see, I'm obliged to spend all my time helping the children with their lessons, their teachers give them all so much outside work to do. It takes me from seven to ten every night to solve Harold's problems in algebra, from four to six every afternoon I have to look up historical topics at the library for Isabel while she is struggling with her Latin, and from one until four I am either looking for pieces for little Henry to speak in the fifth grade or pressing Isabel's botanical specimens or translating Nellie's French—the poor child's not very strong; you know, and I don't like to have her sit up too late at night."

"Then why not come to me in the morning?" asked her friend. "This very morning, for instance."

"No," replied the busy mother, with evident reluctance. "I'd really like to, but I promised to spend this morning doing something for Robert. The poor child would be so disappointed if I failed him!"

"What are you going to do for Robert?" asked the friend.

"Well," returned the devoted mother, "I'm going to the swamp back of the cemetery to catch a large green frog for him to take this afternoon to his biology class."

What we are describing is the "cramping" process, the hot-house forcing of children; and against it every thoughtful parent in the city is beginning to appeal. It overburdens the weak; it takes no account of the average child's power of mental digestion; it robs the little one of open-air recreation and a full night's rest and it makes a worried book-work where there should be a healthy, romping boy or girl. Why it is done we do not know; for no humane or logical argument in favor of it has ever met the writer's eye.

## SOLDIERS COMPARED.

In a studious article on Russia's military strength, the Star says:

In the Russo-Turkish war, the caliber of the Russian troops and their handling by their generals can be more satisfactorily judged. They certainly beat the Turks, but they had pretty hard work to do it and they gave up the fruits of their victory when Disraeli called their hand by moving Indian troops to Malta. The Shlipka pass proved a very hard nut to crack, while the capture of Plevna called for the full strength of military resource. Moreover, no matter how brave the individual Turkish may be, the Turkish officers are not good leaders, and the Turkish government is so corrupt that proper stores, proper ammunition and so forth were lacking.

Both Russian and Turkish troops have improved since the war of 1877-8 in a way to win the respect of military critics. That conflict inspired reorganization. Osman Pasha's forces were irregular fighters who moved about the country like great mobs, but who, planted behind defenses, each man equipped with a rifle, a bag of cartridges, a jug of water and a loaf of black bread, could not be dislodged except by strategy. Of strategy the Russians knew little. Their way of fighting was to advance en-masse upon the enemy and try to overcome him with brute courage and force of numbers. Their dead were piled up like cordwood at Kars, Plevna and Shlipka pass; and not until the asthmatic skeleton, Tottleben, who had learned strategy in central Europe, was summoned from St. Petersburg, did the Russian chances improve. "The way to get Shlipka pass," he said, "is to march a Russian Army into Turkey by another route;" and by this simple expedient the Turks were compelled to evacuate their strong position and take up another and more vulnerable line of defense.

Now the Turkish Army is a compact, well-organized and highly disciplined force of 700,000 men and Russia has an army that even Germany respects; an army of modern soldiers, led by educated officers and equipped for any military work.

In the Japanese, if war comes, they will find foemen worthy of their steel. Of all the allies who marched upon Peking the Japanese presented the most soldierly appearance. Though not originally the leading column they soon took the advance and the hardest work fell to them. Faultlessly brave, tireless and intelligent they won the admiration and incurred the jealousy of their allies in the field.

The qualities which go to make two Japanese soldier are (I) Courage. The Japanese soldier does not know the meaning of fear. He neither deserts nor straggles in war; he does not dread death nor set too high a value on life. (II) Patriotism. In this he is fanatical. Beside the Emperor and his country, family ties, business, health, danger are as nothing to him. (III) Obedience. Brought up to obey his feudal lord without question in the old days he obeys his superior officer without question now. (IV) Marching capacity. Accustomed in civil life to walk instead of ride, to pull the ricksha and to carry his own burdens, the private soldier can outmarch any European; and as he takes along his food or has it carried by a fellow coolie out of uniform, he needs no wagon train to encumber his movements. (V) Physical size. The Japanese soldier is a short man, and as all troops fire high in battle he is more likely to hit a tall European opponent than the European is likely to hit him. (VI) Leadership. The Japanese officer is a man who forever studies his profession. Peace does not enervate him or make him rusty. He gets no soft billets and seeks none; but day in and day out tries to make himself a better officer.

An army so organized and officered will give even the Russians trouble, though the appearance of the latter on the Manchurian coast awoke the respect and admiration of every officer of Admiral Evans's fleet who had been to see them.

The Bulletin, which read President Roosevelt out of the party awhile back, now vouchers for the Republicanism of Mr. Hocking. The Bulletin, in view of the possibilities of a County printing graft, is also prepared to vouch for Mr. Hocking's friends the Home Rulers. Anybody and everybody is all right who stops to feed the calf.

When the Home Rule minority can get the speakership of the House and the chairmanship of the Board of Supervisors, by a simple turn of the wrist, it doesn't matter much to them whether they win at the polls or not.

It would not be surprising to learn that Japan had leased the whole Chinese Navy for war purposes.

Vice Admiral Togo, who has just succeeded Admiral Tsuboi in command of the standing Japanese squadron, the force which would probably be engaged first in case of war, is one of the popular heroes of Japan. He is a young officer, as flag officers go, in the prime of life, and has had a taste of what modern warfare under the present conditions means. In 1894, when the Japanese "wiped out" the Chinese fleet, Admiral Togo—he was only a captain then—struck the first blow.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Board of Underwriters refused to give consent to connecting the time signal service of the Survey office with the fire alarm telegraph.

Consul Miki Saito held a reception at the Japanese Consulate on New Year's day. His own nationality was received in the morning, and other nationalities in the afternoon.

J. J. Williams has received a specimen of ore from a California gold mine, which contains a substance that gives forth luminous effects. It seems to be related to radium, the wonderful and most preciously rare substance about which the scientific world is being much exercised.

(From Monday's Daily.)

S. K. Kaeo, the Home Rule County Attorney on Kauai, has finally qualified and will assume his duties today.

Mrs. Jared G. Smith and her son will leave for Sydney, Australia, on Wednesday on the Oceanic steamer Sierra for a five months' visit with Mrs. Smith's parents.

The Pearl Harbor souvenir edition of the Advertiser issued New Year's day is on sale at the Advertiser office. It costs two cents postage to send the paper to the mainland.

The street numbering bureau has been cut out of the Public Works Department. The force is not provided for under the Territory and the county has given no indication that it intends to continue the work.

The janitor and one clerk will probably be dispensed with in the Land Commissioner's office under the economy plan of the Governor. Efforts are being made to secure a joint janitor service for all the offices in the Judiciary building.

The Supervisors have practically decided to continue the garbage department and the bureau is now being conducted with that assurance. The sewer department will also be added, and Captain Sam Johnson will probably be continued at the head of both.

Oahu County, if counties go, will have a revenue of \$80,000 or \$90,000 for January.

G. Kunst will leave for his Samoan residence in tomorrow's steamer. After a sojourn there he will proceed to Singapore.

William H. Tell was excused from the Federal trial jury by Judge Dole to enable him to accept the office of bailiff to the Circuit Court grand jury tendered him by Judge Robinson.

At the close of office hours yesterday there was a dusty time started in the Judiciary clerk's office, with the ripping up of the old matting preparatory to the alterations and repairs to be made there.

German farmers in Kona, Hawaii, have under consideration the establishing of an agency in Honolulu for the sale of their products. Mr. Buchholz is a leading spirit in the movement.

The unoccupied house of Mrs. Allan Herbert in Vineyard street has been entered within the past few weeks by thieves, who carried off many articles of value including silverware, china, tapestries, etc.

## PEARL HARBOR.

(The Official and Commercial Record.)

The New Year's edition of the Advertiser is a special "Pearl Harbor edition," devoted primarily to setting forth by maps, pictures and description the facts in regard to Pearl Harbor and the establishment thereof of a naval station. The facts and arguments therein set forth are worthy of the earnest consideration of the citizens of Honolulu. If they are correct—and there is no question but that they are—the sooner the people of Hawaii take action to secure the establishment of a naval station at Pearl Harbor, the better.

A naval station at Pearl Harbor means—to this community—immense expenditure for labor and material, the benefit of which will be felt by all trades and employments.

This first expenditure will not by any means be the most important from a financial standpoint, for the establishment of the station and incidental fortifications, shops and docks will require soldiers and employees, who, with their families, servants and dependents, will number some 10,000 people.

The character and style of living of these people will mean a great increase in the volume of business of every kind, enough in itself, when added to present business conditions, to create a prosperity which will be very welcome after the scrimping of the last few years.

The station will also, by providing employment, directly and indirectly, for a large number of intelligent men, vastly raise the average grade of intelligence of our electorate, and consequently the quality of our elected officers.

There does not seem to be any one thing over which our people can have any influence which will so redound to their benefit, financial and political, as the securing of a naval station at Pearl Harbor.

It remains to be seen whether the people of Honolulu will take advantage of their opportunities.

Precautionary abstinence: Host—"Have 'nother drink 'fore you go, ole f'lar. Guest—"Like to, but dashn't!" Host—"You 'lasht man I'd 'xpected to be 'fraid o' goo' whisky." Guest—"Taint 'whisky—'ts shairs 'my new boardin' house. Moved in 'tis mornin', an' don't know 'm yet."—Judge.

Her conclusion: "Do you think your father has any idea that I have serious intentions concerning you?" "I heard him telling mother, the other day, that he didn't think it would cost any more to have you at the table regularly than it does for me to feed you from the pantry shelves every night."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Catarrh

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a want of tone in the system.

Soothe the inflamed membrane, strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop—to do this purify the blood.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took four bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since. As a blood purifier I can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh radically and permanently—removes its cause and overcomes all its effects. Accept no substitute.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 4, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
O. Brewer & Co. ....	1,000,000	100		87 1/2
SUGAR				
Swa. ....	5,000,000	90	30	20 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		80
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100		87 1/2
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	90		25 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100	150	
Kona	2,000,000	90		14
Kahuku	500,000	100		21
Koloa	500,000	90		38
Old P. H. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	90		8
Kipahulu	150,000	100		29
Kona	500,000	100		28
Kobayashi Sug. Co. Ltd.	4,500,000	90	8 1/2	4
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100	83	20
Onomae	1,000,000	90		7 1/2
Okeles	500,000	90		10
Old Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	90		
Olouana	150,000	100		
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	80		
Pacific	500,000	100	200	
Pala	750,000	100		
Papeete	350,000	100		180
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		29
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100		50
Waialuku	700,000	100		280
Waimanalo	250,000	100		100
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	10	120	
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	96	
H. S. T. & Co. Ltd.	500,000	100		
Hon. S. T. & L. Co. Co.	1,000,000	100		
Mutual Tel. Co.	1,500,000	10	9 1/2	10
O. F. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		87 1/2
Silo S. E. Co.	50,000	20		
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				97 1/2
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)				
Hilo S. E. Co. 5 p. c.				
Honolulu S. E. Co. 5 p. c.				
S. P. 5 p. c.				170
Swa. P. H. 5 p. c.				108
O. S. & L. Co.				100
Old P. H. 5 p. c.				
Waialua Agr. Co. 5 p. c.				
Kahuku S. E. Co. 5 p. c.			100	
Pioneer Mill Co.				10



## On Shore and Facing Eastward

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and  
Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited. Down California Coast. Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

The SUNSET, Central and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana.

FOLDERS AND BOOKLETS AT

Information Bureau

613 Market St., San Francisco.

## School for Sugar Industry

SCHOOL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AT BRUNSWICK; Established 1872; Subsidized by the Government; Enlarged 1876.—Frequented hitherto by 1222 persons. Commencement of the preparatory course, February 12, of the Principal course, March 1, 1904.

The Direction:

PROF. DR. FRÜHLING and  
DR. A. RÜSSING

## Na Kupuna

THE

## Hawaiian Legend

of the

## CREATION

(BY JULIAN D. HAYNE.)

With Artistic Illuminations by Viggo Jacobson.

THE GAZETTE CO. has recently secured a few copies of this much talked of publication, which is now out of print.

Julian Darwin Hayne is a man who will long be remembered in Hawaii for his many brilliant accomplishments and his wonderfully checkered career.

The legend is well written and the artistic element reflects great credit up on Mr. Jacobson.

Though but few people here have seen this book, nearly all have heard of it and will be glad of the opportunity to secure a copy.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

FUTURE OF THE COFFEE  
INDUSTRY IN HAWAII

BY A. L. LOUISON.

In the year 1892 the United States imported 640,210,788 lbs. of coffee valued at \$128,041,930, or 20c. a pound, and in 1902 the import amounted to 1,091,004,252 lbs. worth \$70,982,155 or 6½c. a pound. The enormous increase in consumption in ten years in this product gives us a clear idea of what the consumption is possible to attain thirty years hence, and had prices ruled the same as in 1892 the value of this import would have reached \$218,200,850.

Should victory perch upon the Republican banner in November, 1904, the chances for a tariff on coffee look most favorable. The New York Journal of Commerce, through its Washington correspondent, cites the supposed fact that after the election, tariff reform will be upward and not particularly towards a lowering of same. The re-imposition of tea and coffee on the dutiable list is mooted, whilst a lowering on trust products is contemplated.

The placing of tea and coffee on the dutiable list again is most likely considered for the purpose of developing these industries in their own tropical territory.

What benefits and results would accrue to Hawaii if a minimum tariff of three cents were placed on coffee?

We have in these islands at least 500,000 acres of land capable of coffee culture, and should a development of 300,000 acres of this area take place in thirty years from the date of placing coffee on the tariff list, we would be producing say at the rate of 1000 lbs. to the acre, 300,000,000 lbs., or three

million one hundred pound bags of coffee. The value of this product with protection would be not less than 13c., possibly 15c. a pound and, at some periods, ranging possibly as high as 18c. to 20c., as prices ruled in 1892 or thereabouts. The value of this crop at 15c. a pound would represent \$45,000,000, the cost of production ranging from 10 to 11½c. a pound, determined by yield in crops and other conditions.

The failure of coffee in the past has had a most deplorable effect upon its future development and encouragement. The ignorance and inexperience displayed have been partially responsible for these failures though not totally. With the resurrection of this industry and a certain profit secured through a protective policy, the same has immense possibilities in Hawaii.

In Porto Rico it is a most important economic factor in its commerce and activities, and will play in time to come, if protection is secured, as great a part in our industrial life. The chances of securing a tariff would seem favorable from different views.

First of all, the United States must consider the welfare and growth of her tropical areas and secondly not coming in conflict with any agricultural element of its kind on the present domain of the mainland, can not arouse any opposition where none exists.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION.—John S. Dawes, Esq., editor and proprietor Guardian and Star, Hokitika, New Zealand, said: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a very valuable medicine, having received great benefit from its use when suffering from a cold, and as a preventive for croup in children its excellent properties have been testified in my family." For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

COUNTIES WILL  
ASSUME CONTROL  
THIS MORNING(Continued from page 1.)  
months just ended. Taxes now due and owing the Territory are collectable by the county assessors and collectors.

## TERRITORIAL REVENUE.

The Territory can now depend only upon the following sources for its revenue:

- 1—All amounts realized from Counties under the levy of taxes on the assessed valuation of the Counties for Territorial purposes;
- 2—All taxes from inheritances paid under the provisions of law relative thereto;
- 3—All stamp taxes paid under the provisions of Chapter 64 of the Civil Laws of 1897;
- 4—All fees or costs of every nature paid to the Superintendent of Public Instruction;
- 5—All amounts realized upon the sale or lease of lands belonging to the Territory;
- 6—All amounts realized from harbor fees, wharfage, towage, or pilotage, under any law of the Territory;
- 7—All fees and costs paid to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory;
- 8—All amounts received by the Warden of the Territorial Penitentiary;
- 9—All amounts collected by the Territorial Board of Health;
- 10—All income from any Territorial institution;
- 11—All fees for licenses to practice medicine, pharmacy, surgery and dentistry;
- 12—All funds of every description not otherwise provided for, arising from the sale of any property belonging to the Territory or collected by any Territorial officer by virtue of his office.

## COUNTY COLLECTIONS.

The counties get the benefit of the following sources of revenue:

- 1—All income taxes, poll taxes, specific tax on personal property, and tax collected for County revenue purposes;
- 2—All license fees except license fees for the practice of medicine, pharmacy, surgery and dentistry;
- 3—All fees and costs collected by district magistrates or Circuit Courts within the County;
- 4—All fees arising under any law relative to storage of kerosene;
- 5—All water works charges collected within the County;
- 6—All fees paid to the County Recorder for registration of instruments;
- 7—All receipts from the County Jail;
- 8—All receipts from registry of brands;
- 9—All receipts for storage of powder under the provisions of any law;
- 10—All fees or costs collected from markets;
- 11—All fees for inspection of weights and measures;
- 12—All fees for sewerage and garbage charges;
- 13—All fees or costs collected by any County officer by virtue of his office, or arising from the sale or lease of property by this Act or any law of the Territory placed under the control of such County.

## TERRITORIAL CHARGES.

The following expenses must be borne by the Territory:

- 1—The salaries of all Territorial officers whose salaries are not paid by the United States;
- 2—The expenses of public schools throughout the Territory;
- 3—The expenses of the Board of Health;
- 4—The expenses of wharves, harbors and towage and pilotage;
- 5—The expenses of maintaining all Territorial institutions;
- 6—The expenses of the Supreme Court of the Territory, including the salaries of the officers thereof;
- 7—Expenses of the Public Land Commissioner;
- 8—Expenses of the Attorney-General;
- 9—The expenses of all Territorial public buildings;
- 10—The expenses of the Survey Department of the Territory;
- 11—The expenses of the Department of Agriculture;
- 12—Permanent settlements;
- 13—All expenses not herein otherwise provided for, necessary to be incurred for the proper conduct of the Government of the Territory.

## COUNTY CHARGES.

The County charges are as follows:

- 1—Salaries and authorized expenses of all County and District officers and employees;
- 2—The cost of water works, fire departments, and lighting apparatus within the County;
- 3—Expenses of Circuit Courts and District Magistrates within the County, including salaries of clerks and bailiffs and the fees of witnesses and jurors;
- 4—Care and maintenance of public buildings used for the business of the County;
- 5—The expenses of roads and bridges within the County;
- 6—The costs of public markets in the County;
- 7—The expenses of maintaining sewerage and disposing of garbage;
- 8—The expenses of prisoners in County Jail;
- 9—All other expenses not herein specially provided for, connected with the government of the County and the proper conduct of its affairs.

## NEW LICENSE FEES.

The County Act also restores the old merchandise license law, the assessor and treasurer both being responsible for the collection of these fees. Under the law which is now effective, hundreds of places in the Territory are doing business illegally today and until such time as they take out the licenses. The law will probably be tested

GALLAGHER  
TWO YEARS  
He Pleaded Guilty  
to Larceny of  
Jewels.

The January term of the First Circuit Court was opened yesterday morning with the delivery of the charge of Judge Robinson, presiding, to the grand jury. There was less of the crush usual at term openings, from the arrangements not requiring the attendance of the trial jurors until today. Of twenty-one grand jurors summoned but one asked to be excused, leaving the following twenty for actual service:

## THE GRAND JURY.

Edgar L. Lewis, named as foreman in the Judge's charge; R. L. Scott, A. S. Robertson, W. H. Babbitt, H. Z. Austin, C. F. Merrifield, H. A. Wilder, J. A. Baker, A. H. McChesney, F. P. McIntyre, Arthur Johnstone, Sol. K. Nihoa, Sam K. Paulo, John Paahulu, E. B. Clark, Jas. Brown, Harry Carl, Henry Hickey, F. H. Armstrong and Douglas Kaona.

W. H. Tell, former captain of police, was appointed as bailiff to the grand jury.

The charge of the court, of which the portions of public interest are elsewhere printed, gives court hours as from 9:30 to 4:30, with recess from 12 to 1:30 and adjournment on Saturdays at 12 noon. The grand jury is informed that it is not required to convene on all court days, but only when the proper discharge of its duties necessitates.

## GALLAGHER SENTENCED.

The cases arising out of the Parker jewel robbery were called before Judge Robinson. Ben. Gallagher was under two indictments, one for burglary in the second degree and the other for larceny in the first degree. Hugh Rooney was under indictment for receiving stolen goods, meaning the jewels stolen from Samuel Parker's house.

A nolle prosequi was entered for Gallagher on the burglary case and he changed his former plea of not guilty to guilty on the larceny case. A nolle prosequi was entered for Rooney.

Geo. A. Davis and Henry Hogan, counsel for Gallagher, urged leniency on the ground that Gallagher was drunk when he stole the jewels. Deputy Attorney General Peters contradicted this plea, saying that Gallagher drove the Parkers up Tantalus directly after the theft.

Gallagher burst out with a remark that the statement was a lie, as he had only hitched up the horses for the Tantalus drive and then gone to bed drunk. Judge Robinson sentenced Gallagher to imprisonment at hard labor for two years.

Other criminal business consisted in setting cases for trial.

The trial jury will attend before Judge Robinson this morning.

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

In the courts, as the merchants are not willing to pay the fees until the law has been declared to be legal.

The new scale of licenses provided, is in brief as follows:

Alcohol, \$50; stock and shares, \$100; awa, \$25; auctioneer, Oahu, \$600; Maui and East Hawaii, \$100; West Hawaii and Kauai, \$25; bankers, \$750; billiards and bowling alleys, \$15 each table or alley; boats, with four oars, \$8; less number of oars, \$4; beef butcher, \$25; pork butcher, \$25; hunters, \$10; livery stables, \$50; lodging house, \$10; hotel or restaurant, \$50; milkmen, \$25; notary public, \$5; merchandise license for sales less than \$10,000, \$50; sales less than \$100,000, \$100; less than \$500,000, \$250; in excess of that sum, \$500; tailors and dressmakers, \$20; drug stores, \$50; public schools, \$5; salmon, \$10; tobacco, \$10; vehicles and drivers, \$250; marriage licenses, \$1; pawnbrokers, \$150; cake peddlers, \$10; merchandise peddlers, \$50. The liquor licenses remain the same as now, but are payable to the County.

The Board of Health, public wharves and schools remain with the Territory. The water works and electric light plants and public markets are under control of the Supervisors who fix the water rates.

## CHANGE OF CONTROL.

Provision is made also for the transfer of property which today passes under the authority of the counties. Roads, jails, fire apparatus, water works, lighting plants, etc., pass under control of the Supervisors. Treasurer Kojak, Superintendent Holloway and other Territorial officials are also required to transfer the records of their office to the proper County officials. Jails are also to be transferred to the sheriffs.

The County Act provided also for an appropriation of \$75,000 with which the Counties were to begin business, but this section of the law cannot be complied with.

"ENDEAVOR" CLARK MOST  
WIDELY KNOWN CHRISTIAN

Dr. Francis E. Clark, who will be in Honolulu next Wednesday during the stay of the Sierra in port, is probably the most famous living man in the world. This will seem an extravagant statement only to those who do not know of Christian Endeavor's reach over the world. What other man's name is a more familiar one among the Chinese and Japanese, Malays and Egyptians, Armenians, and Brazilians, Australians and Esquimaux, Mexicans, Germans, French and Portuguese? For the name of Dr. Clark has gone wherever Christian Endeavor has gone, and Christian Endeavor has gone practically everywhere.

He is personally known to more people than any other man for he is now on his fourth journey round the world and has visited every state, province, and territory in North America, almost every colony in Europe and Asia, Egypt and South Africa, and has not been as a tourist, but in the homes and in Christian Endeavor conventions. No church official numbers among his personal friends as many missionaries and clergymen as he.

He is fifty-two years old, having been born at Aylmer, Canada, September 12, 1851. In 1876 he was ordained and installed as pastor of Williston church, Portland, Me., a small church of but fifty members. There, on February 2, 1881, at the age of thirty he organized the first Christian Endeavor society. This society, bound together

by the mutual promise since known as the Christian Endeavor pledge to the four principles of Christian Endeavor, fellowship with Christ, service for Christ, loyalty to Christ's church, was such a success in arousing the Christian activity among the young people that its members started new ones wherever they went. Dr. Clark was in demand to tell how he did it, and was in a few years called from his pastorate to give his whole time to the Christian Endeavor movement.

There are now over three and a half million members of Christian Endeavor societies in more than forty different denominations, and perhaps every country in the world except Abyssinia and Tibet.

This was not planned or foreseen in 1881 by Dr. Clark working among his young people in the little church in Portland, but he is a man that Christian Endeavorers delight to honor. He has never addressed an audience in Honolulu. In 1893 on his first visit to Australia he was in Honolulu a few hours but no meeting had been planned. In 1900 he passed again on his way to Japan but quarantine regulations prevented his vessel from entering the harbor.

All who see him next Wednesday will find a modest, unassuming man with whom one is perfectly at ease, but who somehow has it in his power to bring out the best that is in young people and leave them with stronger, better aims than before.

COL. CORNWELL'S ESTATE  
MORE THAN \$71,000 NET

The will of the late Colonel W. H. Cornwell was admitted to probate by Judge De Bolt yesterday. F. W. Macfarlane and A. A. Wilder, executors named in the will, renounced their trust and the court appointed the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., administrator with the will annexed under a bond of \$125,000. Robertson & Wilder appeared for the petitioner, and there was no contest.

Mr. Wilder on behalf of the heirs asked that the appointment of appraisers be waived, which was granted. No sworn inventory of the property was returned, but one is to be filed within sixty days by the administrator, and Attorney Wilder put R. W. Shingle of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company on the stand for the purpose of testifying to the assets and liabilities.

Mr. Shingle testified to the best of his knowledge and belief, giving details that were taken down by the stenographer, to the effect that the assets amounted to \$130,486.98 and the liabilities to something over \$59,000.

The assets show the following real property:

Kaonoulu Ranch, with 4500 acres, two houses and two cisterns, \$18,000; House and lot on Beretania St., 4,000; Pau land, Waikiki, 1-3 interest, 4,000

\$26,000

The largest item of personal property consists of 4500 head of cattle at \$12.50 per head, \$56,250. The number of head of cattle was given at 4500, although the decedent's books show the number at over 5000. The valuation stated was put on the cattle because the herd is of inbred stock and deteriorated, not weighing as much as average fat cattle when shipped to the Honolulu market. The estimate was made on the basis of calves branded in 1902 and 1903, and is regarded by well-informed persons as about correct. A drive will be necessary to an absolutely accurate count.

There are 120 head of horses and mules valued at \$3600.

The second largest item of personalty is \$13,500 due from life insurance companies.

Various stocks in corporations represent \$10,550, and leaseholds of Waiohuli and Keokea \$4500.

Debts due the estate foot up \$13,086.98. Household furniture, jewelry and race horses are estimated in lump at \$2500.

Following is a list of creditors of the estate, with the respective amounts due:

S. C. Allen Estate ..... \$12,500 00  
H. Waterhouse Trust Co. .... 22,600 00

ADVERSE DECISION  
IN BOUNDARY CASE

J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, has received word that the Kukuau boundary case on Hawaii has been decided adversely to the Territory. The Commissioner of Lands will appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Commissioner of Boundaries.

"The decision knocks over the boundaries of everybody in that section," Mr. Pratt stated as his ground of dissatisfaction. "It leaves a strip of 1100 acres in between two land grants. The difficulty there is that the lands were awarded by name instead of actual surveys."

Commissioner Pratt speaks highly of the accuracy of information regarding boundaries furnished by natives, young as well as old, living in sections where boundary questions have arisen. "They will tell you that the boundary runs from one given point to another, and when it is surveyed the information generally proves correct."

J. A. McCandless ..... 1,120 00  
First National Bank ..... 5,750 00  
Cecil Brown ..... 2,000 00  
August Ahrens ..... 3,000 00  
W. G. Irwin & Co. .... 1,113 75  
Claus Spreckels & Co. .... 3,300 00

Natives on Maui, for land purchased in Kamaole ..... 950 00  
James L. Friel ..... 430 50  
Funeral expenses and doctor's bills, est. .... 1,000 00  
Sundry creditors, est. .... 1,500 00  
Due on interest acct. .... 4,000 00

The foregoing figures from Mr. Shingle's testimony indicate an excess of assets over liabilities, or the net value of the estate, amounting to \$71,009.

Colonel Cornwell by his will divided his estate equally between his widow and three children, Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mrs. Kate Braymer and W. H. Cornwell, with \$5000 each to his two sisters, Mrs. M. C. Widdfield and Mrs. K. Vida.

BALANCE NEARLY  
QUARTER MILLION

The annual accounts of the estate of James Campbell, deceased, were filed yesterday by A. K. Campbell-Parker, executrix, and J. O. Carter and Cecil Brown, executors of the last will. They show:

Receipts ..... \$370,341.92  
Expenditures ..... 127,524.98

Balance ..... \$242,816.94

Among the heavier receipts were the following: From H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., \$25,000; from M. P. Robinson, \$96,100; from Liliuokalani, \$21,000; from rents, \$17,446.98; from interest, \$33,169.31. Payments on principal amounted to \$149,319. Items surcharged, by order of Judge Gear in probate, made \$100,104.

WILL CONSIDER  
APPOINTMENTS

A meeting of the Territorial Republican Executive Committee has been called for this evening to consider appointments. The cutting off of the engineering staff of the Public Works Department will make necessary the employment of inspectors on Territorial contracts.

It is reported also that the Superintendent of Public Works will not be able to keep up his work with only one clerk as provided by the legislature. The present force may have to be maintained for some time, and paid out of appropriations for various works.

TERRITORY OR  
COUNTY MITTIMUS

The Circuit Court clerks are taking no chances in making out the mittimus of convicted persons, which are addressed to the police department.

The first mittimus coming under county government jurisdiction, was that sentencing Ben Gallagher to prison. The paper came to the Police Station addressed as follows:

"To the High Sheriff of the Territory or his Deputy—To the County Sheriff of Oahu or his Deputy."

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a great favorite with the mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.











## WHY MOTHERS WORRY

Did you ever hear a mother worry over a plump child? There is no better bank of health for a child to draw from than a good supply of healthy flesh.

Scott's Emulsion not only gives a child weight and plumpness, but it feeds the brain, bones and nerves with strength and active power.

Fewer mothers would worry if they knew more about Scott's Emulsion. Scott's Emulsion is substituted by cheap emulsions and so-called wines, cordials and extracts of cod-liver oil. They can do you no good and are dear at any price. Why buy them? Scott's Emulsion has been the one reliable preparation of cod-liver oil for nearly thirty years.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.  
SCOTT BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

## SUGAR ON THE GARDEN ISLE

The following sugar is reported on Kauai ready for shipment: K. S. M., 2250 bags; V. K., 800; W., 500; M., 12,224; G. & R., 472; M.B., 3500; K. P., 1400; P., 650; H. M., 360; K. S. Co., 1100.

### An Admiralty Suit.

William Jackson, a sailor of the barkentine Endeavor, has filed a libel against that vessel and her master, Captain Palmgreen, for \$5000 for personal damages received while on voyage from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Honolulu. The claim is based on injury to his left hand, incapacitating him from earning his living as a mariner, caused by a fall to the deck through the parting of a rotten foretopgallant sheet on which he with others was hauling. J. J. Dunne, Assistant District Attorney, is proctor for libellant.

### Hawaii's Lighthouses.

Although the lighthouses of the Territory were taken over by the United States on January 1, they will be conducted during the month of January as in the past. Captain Niblack, who was notified by cable of his appointment as lighthouse inspector for Hawaii, will probably receive his instructions by mail in the near future. The United States is now bearing the expense of maintenance.

### No News of Cruisers.

The cruiser flagship New Orleans had not arrived at Midway up to midnight last night. The flagship in company with the remainder of Admiral Evans' fleet sailed from Honolulu last Tuesday morning. The squadron was to call at Midway for orders, and the New Orleans was to land mail for the cable colony.

### Maul Shipping.

The steamer Pennsylvania arrived at Kahului on December 26 with coal from Nantuxo, B. C. The vessel entered and shortly after departed for Kaanapali to unload her cargo.

On the same day the steamer American loaded with sugar, departed for Delaware Breakwater, via Cape Horn. On December 29 the steamer Nevada arrived at Kahului from Honolulu. She departs for San Francisco today with a cargo of sugar.

Maul weather report—Quite heavy rains on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

### Eclipse Changes Run.

As exclusively outlined in the Advertiser a couple of weeks since, the gasoline schooner Eclipse began her new run to Kauai last evening, her destination being Anahola. She will now carry sugar from Kauai to Honolulu to be loaded into the vessels of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company.

### Vessels at Kauai.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports as follows:

"Bark W. B. Flint at Makaweli discharging freight. Barkentine Kallua at Eleele discharging coal. Steamer Mikahala at Eleele discharging freight. Fine weather on Kauai."

### Nevadan Schedule.

General Freight Agent Morse of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. announces the following schedule for the Nevada: S. S. Nevada will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu direct, every 30 days hereafter, as follows: Jan. 18th, February 18th, March 18th, April 18th, May 18th, June 18th.

## CHAS BREWER CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.  
27 Kilby St., Boston  
OR C. BREWER & CO.  
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

## OAHU SUPERVISORS ORGANIZE AND CLEAR DECK FOR ACTION

(Continued from page 1.)

the Assessor's bond at \$150,000. "Before the Supervisors act on this motion, I would like to be heard," said Curtis Iaukea, who was present. "As a matter of justice to me, I believe I should be heard, and I have here a letter I want to read, and make clear my position. I shall also present my bond in the minimum amount of \$30,000."



SUPERVISOR LUCAS.

"I don't propose that the bond should be presented," said Supervisor Gilman. "The amount has not been fixed."

"You can refuse to accept the bond; that is your right, and it is also my right to present a bond," returned Iaukea.

"The acceptance of the bond is not before the Board," ruled Chairman Hocking. "The bond cannot be entertained at this time."

### LAUKEA'S LETTER.

"I ask leave to read a communication I have, before a decision is reached," said Iaukea. "I have taken my official oath and am prepared to present my bond."

Mr. Iaukea then read the following letter:

To the Board of Supervisors, County of Oahu.

Gentlemen:—I have taken the oath of office as Assessor and Tax Collector for the County of Oahu. I present you my official bond in accordance with law. If there are any objections to the bond or if the bond is to be increased in amount, I request that the reasons be given and that I may be heard before action is taken.

Respectfully yours,  
C. P. LAUKEA.

"Here is my oath of office, do what you like with it," said the Assessor handing to the clerk his oath, and also the \$30,000 bond. Clerk Murray immediately handed the documents back to the Assessor.

"Do I understand the Board to refuse to accept the bond I have just tendered?" asked the Assessor.

"The amount of the bond has not been fixed," said the chairman.

"I am simply presenting my bond in the minimum amount, fixed in accordance with the law, and I ask an opportunity to be heard before a larger bond is fixed."



SUPERVISOR HARVEY.

"The board is willing to hear you upon the amount of bonds before it is fixed," said the chairman.

"My bond is here for your action. I request to be heard."

"We are perfectly willing to hear him," said Supervisor Lucas, "but let him confine himself to the question before the board. This is not a discussion of the bond, but of the amount. When the amount is fixed it is up to him to refuse it. I am perfectly willing to hear what he has to say."

### LAUKEA'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Iaukea's statement was a careful review of figures to show that the proposed bond of \$150,000 was larger than required by any construction of the law. He said he based his contentions on Chapter 13, Section 61, and Chapter 65, Section 473. He also presented a record of the former assessor, made up by the deputy, showing the amount of money on hand at various periods. "This shows," said Iaukea, "that the assessor in one day never received an amount equal to \$100,000, and the largest amount collected in one day has been below that figure. I take the law to mean the collections in one day and I have the figures to show that the largest collection made in any one day last year was \$45,338.75, including all taxes. Under the County Act there can never be such a large collection at one time, because the law is changed, making two collection days, the income and specific taxes payable in June, and the property taxes payable in November. The board must take this into consideration. The largest receipts for real and personal taxes, taking the average of the last four days of November was \$56,946 while the income tax collections on the same day amounted to \$24,700. I believe it is only fair and justice to myself, as the duly elected assessor of the County of Oahu if the board construes the largest amount of property tax collected, \$55,946, as the greatest amount in the hands of the collector in one day, and fixes the bond accordingly."

"Furthermore the law gives the Board of Supervisors the right to require the tax assessor to make daily payments to the treasurer, and I wish to state that it is my intention to deposit daily and never keep a single dollar in my office over night. Section 22 also gives the Supervisors the right to supervise the collection of public money, and as I stated I shall deposit all money collected daily, and request that the board require this to be done. I claim that the board has no right to fix the bond above the average of the greatest collection under the law, and that has been shown to be less than \$100,000."

Supervisor Harvey here moved that the assessor's bond be made \$30,000 instead of \$150,000.

Chairman Hocking asked if it was possible for the assessor to make up his accounts so as to turn in his money daily.

"I claim it is not necessary to make a statement of each fund in order to turn the money into the treasurer," said Iaukea. "Because certain large houses representing many plantations could pay their taxes in one lump sum, does not compel me to receive the taxes for more than one plantation at a time. As soon as the tax on one is paid the money could be on the way to the treasurer's office, before I receive the next. It is not necessary to receive in a lump sum taxes covering three or four plantations."

"The tax office would be open after the treasury," suggested the chairman.

"It is not necessary that I receive taxes after banking hours, no official hours are provided in the County Act."

"It is your contention that you wouldn't keep open after three o'clock?" asked Supervisor Gilman.

"It is not my contention. I simply wouldn't have to receive taxes after three o'clock; the law doesn't require me to."

"Do you mean that on the last day for payment of taxes you wouldn't keep the tax office open after three o'clock, and on the next day would collect the penalty?" asked Supervisor Lucas. "That would be ridiculous on the face of it."

collected in one day has been below that figure. I take the law to mean the collections in one day and I have the figures to show that the largest collection made in any one day last year was \$45,338.75, including all taxes. Under the County Act there can never be such a large collection at one time, because the law is changed, making two collection days, the income and specific taxes payable in June, and the property taxes payable in November. The board must take this into consideration. The largest receipts for real and personal taxes, taking the average of the last four days of November was \$56,946 while the income tax collections on the same day amounted to \$24,700. I believe it is only fair and justice to myself, as the duly elected assessor of the County of Oahu if the board construes the largest amount of property tax collected, \$55,946, as the greatest amount in the hands of the collector in one day, and fixes the bond accordingly."

"Furthermore the law gives the Board of Supervisors the right to require the tax assessor to make daily payments to the treasurer, and I wish to state that it is my intention to deposit daily and never keep a single dollar in my office over night. Section 22 also gives the Supervisors the right to supervise the collection of public money, and as I stated I shall deposit all money collected daily, and request that the board require this to be done. I claim that the board has no right to fix the bond above the average of the greatest collection under the law, and that has been shown to be less than \$100,000."

Supervisor Harvey here moved that the assessor's bond be made \$30,000 instead of \$150,000.

Chairman Hocking asked if it was possible for the assessor to make up his accounts so as to turn in his money daily.

"I claim it is not necessary to make a statement of each fund in order to turn the money into the treasurer," said Iaukea. "Because certain large houses representing many plantations could pay their taxes in one lump sum, does not compel me to receive the taxes for more than one plantation at a time. As soon as the tax on one is paid the money could be on the way to the treasurer's office, before I receive the next. It is not necessary to receive in a lump sum taxes covering three or four plantations."

"The tax office would be open after the treasury," suggested the chairman.

"It is not necessary that I receive taxes after banking hours, no official hours are provided in the County Act."

"It is your contention that you wouldn't keep open after three o'clock?" asked Supervisor Gilman.

"It is not my contention. I simply wouldn't have to receive taxes after three o'clock; the law doesn't require me to."

"Do you mean that on the last day for payment of taxes you wouldn't keep the tax office open after three o'clock, and on the next day would collect the penalty?" asked Supervisor Lucas. "That would be ridiculous on the face of it."

"Furthermore the law gives the Board of Supervisors the right to require the tax assessor to make daily payments to the treasurer, and I wish to state that it is my intention to deposit daily and never keep a single dollar in my office over night. Section 22 also gives the Supervisors the right to supervise the collection of public money, and as I stated I shall deposit all money collected daily, and request that the board require this to be done. I claim that the board has no right to fix the bond above the average of the greatest collection under the law, and that has been shown to be less than \$100,000."

Supervisor Harvey here moved that the assessor's bond be made \$30,000 instead of \$150,000.

Chairman Hocking asked if it was possible for the assessor to make up his accounts so as to turn in his money daily.

"I claim it is not necessary to make a statement of each fund in order to turn the money into the treasurer," said Iaukea. "Because certain large houses representing many plantations could pay their taxes in one lump sum, does not compel me to receive the taxes for more than one plantation at a time. As soon as the tax on one is paid the money could be on the way to the treasurer's office, before I receive the next. It is not necessary to receive in a lump sum taxes covering three or four plantations."

"The tax office would be open after the treasury," suggested the chairman.

"It is not necessary that I receive taxes after banking hours, no official hours are provided in the County Act."

"It is your contention that you wouldn't keep open after three o'clock?" asked Supervisor Gilman.

"It is not my contention. I simply wouldn't have to receive taxes after three o'clock; the law doesn't require me to."

"Do you mean that on the last day for payment of taxes you wouldn't keep the tax office open after three o'clock, and on the next day would collect the penalty?" asked Supervisor Lucas. "That would be ridiculous on the face of it."

"Furthermore the law gives the Board of Supervisors the right to require the tax assessor to make daily payments to the treasurer, and I wish to state that it is my intention to deposit daily and never keep a single dollar in my office over night. Section 22 also gives the Supervisors the right to supervise the collection of public money, and as I stated I shall deposit all money collected daily, and request that the board require this to be done. I claim that the board has no right to fix the bond above the average of the greatest collection under the law, and that has been shown to be less than \$100,000."

Supervisor Harvey here moved that the assessor's bond be made \$30,000 instead of \$150,000.

Chairman Hocking asked if it was possible for the assessor to make up his accounts so as to turn in his money daily.

"I claim it is not necessary to make a statement of each fund in order to turn the money into the treasurer," said Iaukea. "Because certain large houses representing many plantations could pay their taxes in one lump sum, does not compel me to receive the taxes for more than one plantation at a time. As soon as the tax on one is paid the money could be on the way to the treasurer's office, before I receive the next. It is not necessary to receive in a lump sum taxes covering three or four plantations."

"The tax office would be open after the treasury," suggested the chairman.

"It is not necessary that I receive taxes after banking hours, no official hours are provided in the County Act."

"It is your contention that you wouldn't keep open after three o'clock?" asked Supervisor Gilman.

"It is not my contention. I simply wouldn't have to receive taxes after three o'clock; the law doesn't require me to."

"Do you mean that on the last day for payment of taxes you wouldn't keep the tax office open after three o'clock, and on the next day would collect the penalty?" asked Supervisor Lucas. "That would be ridiculous on the face of it."

"Furthermore the law gives the Board of Supervisors the right to require the tax assessor to make daily payments to the treasurer, and I wish to state that it is my intention to deposit daily and never keep a single dollar in my office over night. Section 22 also gives the Supervisors the right to supervise the collection of public money, and as I stated I shall deposit all money collected daily, and request that the board require this to be done. I claim that the board has no right to fix the bond above the average of the greatest collection under the law, and that has been shown to be less than \$100,000."

Supervisor Harvey here moved that the assessor's bond be made \$30,000 instead of \$150,000.

Chairman Hocking asked if it was possible for the assessor to make up his accounts so as to turn in his money daily.

"I claim it is not necessary to make a statement of each fund in order to turn the money into the treasurer," said Iaukea. "Because certain large houses representing many plantations could pay their taxes in one lump sum, does not compel me to receive the taxes for more than one plantation at a time. As soon as the tax on one is paid the money could be on the way to the treasurer's office, before I receive the next. It is not necessary to receive in a lump sum taxes covering three or four plantations."

"The tax office would be open after the treasury," suggested the chairman.

"It is not necessary that I receive taxes after banking hours, no official hours are provided in the County Act."

"It is your contention that you wouldn't keep open after three o'clock?" asked Supervisor Gilman.

"It is not my contention. I simply wouldn't have to receive taxes after three o'clock; the law doesn't require me to."

"Do you mean that on the last day for payment of taxes you wouldn't keep the tax office open after three o'clock, and on the next day would collect the penalty?" asked Supervisor Lucas. "That would be ridiculous on the face of it."

"Furthermore the law gives the Board of Supervisors the right to require the tax assessor to make daily payments to the treasurer, and I wish to state that it is my intention to deposit daily and never keep a single dollar in my office over night. Section 22 also gives the Supervisors the right to supervise the collection of public money, and as I stated I shall deposit all money collected daily, and request that the board require this to be done. I claim that the board has no right to fix the bond above the average of the greatest collection under the law, and that has been shown to be less than \$100,000."

Supervisor Harvey here moved that the assessor's bond be made \$30,000 instead of \$150,000.

Chairman Hocking asked if it was possible for the assessor to make up his accounts so as to turn in his money daily.

"I claim it is not necessary to make a statement of each fund in order to turn the money into the treasurer," said Iaukea. "Because certain large houses representing many plantations could pay their taxes in one lump sum, does not compel me to receive the taxes for more than one plantation at a time. As soon as the tax on one is paid the money could be on the way to the treasurer's office, before I receive the next. It is not necessary to receive in a lump sum taxes covering three or four plantations."

"The tax office would be open after the treasury," suggested the chairman.

"If the county act is thrown out he won't be an officer of the county, will he?" asked Supervisor Lucas.

The vote on the nomination stood 4 to 3, for Vida, and the announcement was received with hearty applause. The bond of the supervisor was fixed at \$5,000.

### OTHER OFFICERS.

For Superintendent of Honolulu water works, there was but one nomination, that of Andrew Brown, the present incumbent. The secretary was instructed to cast the one ballot, but upon the suggestion of the county attorney, that official must be elected by the supervisors, of which the clerk was not one, a second vote was taken.

For superintendent of garbage and sewers J. A. Gilman nominated Samuel Johnson. Mahoe nominated J. H. Boyd. The vote was Johnson 4, Boyd 3.

For superintendent of electric lighting W. L. Frazee the present incumbent, was elected unanimously.

Supervisor Gilman suggested the appointment of fire commissioners to take charge of the Honolulu Fire Department. Attorney Rawlins stated that it was doubtful if the supervisors could delegate these powers, and the matter was postponed. Adjournment was then taken until ten o'clock this morning.

### COUNTY NOTES.

The supervisors were serenaded by the Territorial band at noon yesterday. Captain Berger started up with the "Doxology" and the sentiment



SUPERVISOR GILMAN.

there expressed was echoed through the hall.

Geo. P. Thielen has been appointed, as clerk in the office of Recorder Murray. He will also act as secretary for the Board of Supervisors.

A decision from the Supreme Court on the county act is expected early this week.

The supervisors will not decide definitely the leasing of offices until a decision as to the legality of the county law has been rendered.

## INCOME TAX FOR PAST SIX MONTHS

J. W. Pratt, assessor for the first division under the Territory, issued the income tax blanks for the past six months, as required by law. County Assessor C. P. Iaukea had nothing to do with the matter. The income tax year counts back from July 1 in the old law, but the County Act changes the tax as well as the taxing authority the first of this year. Therefore the past half year is a distinct taxation period under the old law.

Mr. Pratt was in the tax office yesterday attending to the details of finishing up the business of the Territorial regime.

Treasurer Kepolai wants to keep a representative of his department in the tax office, and the same in the registry office, until the Supreme Court renders its decision on the County Act, so as to keep the run of the business until its control is settled one way or the other.

## "OLD SAM" WAS A HEAVY DRINKER

"Old Sam," the boatboy who was found dead on Brewer's wharf Saturday morning, was a heavy drinker according to the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict that "Old Sam" came to his death from acute alcoholism.

The principal evidence was that of Dr. McDonald who made a postmortem examination of the boatman's body. His investigations were to the effect that the boatman came to his death from acute and chronic alcoholism, coming upon the heels of a heavy debauch on New Year's Day. Dr. McDonald stated that if "Old Sam's" physique had not been so undermined by alcohol the debauch itself might not have proved fatal.

E. T. Rodgers, the watchman on Brewer's wharf, who discovered the body at 3 a. m. Saturday, stated that Sam brought his matting and other effects to Brewer's wharf early Friday morning, asking permission to leave them there for the day as the boat landing was to be given over to the boat boys' luau. When the night watchman came on duty again at 5 o'clock he saw Sam asleep on a bale of hay near his belongings. He was snoring heavily. During the night he noticed he had not changed his position. He shook him and then found that he was dead.

## Elegant Perfumery

We claim to have THE FINEST line of HIGH GRADE scents ever shown in this city, of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN Manufacture.—In beautiful sets or cut glass bottles.

What is more acceptable to the Ladies?

### PRICES ARE RIGHT

Only a few beautiful triplacate Toilet Mirrors left.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,  
FORT STREET.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

As required by law, the undersigned, hereby publish the following statement:

That we, Tong Ka Chung, Lai Hon, and Leong Ping, all residing at Wailuku, Maui, did, on the 26th day of December, 1903, form a co-partnership.

That the name of the co-partnership is the Nin Fong Company.

That its place of business is at Wailuku, Maui.

That its business is the buying, selling, trading and dealing in rice and its by-products, more especially the hulling, polishing and grading thereof.

TONG KA CHUNG,  
LAI HON,  
LEONG PING.

## PANAMA AND MOSQUITOES

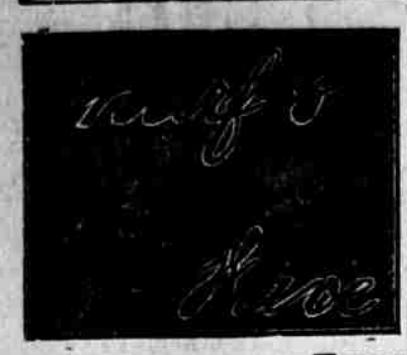
Now that it is practically decided that a canal, to divide the continents of North and South America, will be built, it may not be out of place to consider the probable effects of this undertaking from a sanitary point of view. In the first instance, it would seem certain that the building of an isthmian canal will be attended by great loss of life, unless measures are enforced to render the conditions in the regions through which the waterway must pass less inimical to health than is the case at present. The district bordering on the proposed Panama route is, perhaps, one of the most notoriously unhealthy in the world. This fact was conclusively proved by the mortality and sickness among the laborers on the portion of the Panama canal built by the Lesseps Company. White men were unable to live for any length of time in the locality, and the mortality among the Chinese, and to a lesser extent among the negroes, was frightful.

Sir Patrick Manson, in a paper read before the Epidemiological Society of Great Britain, February 25, of this year, foreshadowed the possible danger of invasion by yellow fever of Asia as the consequence of the digging of the Panama canal. He pointed out that shiploads of laborers would soon be plying between Panama and the seaports of Asia, and that unless extraordinary precautions were taken the inevitable result must be that the malarial would be conveyed and spread among the seething multitudes of the Far East. In the Journal of Tropical Medicine, August 15, 1903, Dr. St. George Gray, Sierra Leone, returns to this subject and discusses the sanitary measures necessary to prevent introduction of yellow fever into Asia from Panama. He is of the opinion that these may be divided into (a) measures to be adopted at the point of departure, i. e., at the Central American port, and (b) measures to be adopted at the port of arrival—the Asiatic port.

The writer takes it as absolutely proven that mosquitoes are the sole cause of yellow fever, and suggests that an international sanitary board should be appointed by the governments having interests in the Far East, and that they should be especially qualified for the work. They should have power to frame such quarantine or other regulations as may be deemed necessary and to enforce these regulations by means of penalties which should be sufficiently heavy to insure their being carried out by the most careless and indifferent of captains. The sanitary board should make sure that no vessels which have not been thoroughly cleared of mosquitoes leave the isthmus for any of the Asiatic ports. The final clearing of mosquitoes should take place at an anchorage to be selected for the purpose at least 300 yards away from the nearest shore, and once the fumigation is completed the vessel should not approach the shore again, but passengers, mails and cargo from open lighters could be received aboard.—Medical Record.

### Channel Etiquette.

The Hawaiian Dredging Company, which is engaged in dredging the channel, has requested all the steamship companies and masters of vessels, during the time the dredger is at work, to signal the approach of steamers by four whistle blasts, in order to give the dredger men time in which to look after their moorings and thus prevent entanglements.



ARRIVED.  
Friday, Jan. 1.  
Am. sp. John Ena, Madsen, 40 days from Newcastle, at 12:30 p. m.  
American-Hawaiian S. S. Hawaiian, Delano, 10 days from Seattle, at 3:15 p. m.

Saturday, January 2.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports at 11:10 a. m. with 37 sacks coffee, 10 sacks corn and 11 packages sundries.  
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai, Maui, and Lanai ports at 5:30 a. m. with 32 head cattle, 44 hogs, 1 ass, 15 cords wood and 25 packages sundries.  
Schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris, from Hilo, at 8 a. m.  
Am. schr. Chas. R. Wilson, Johnson, 21 days from Gray's Harbor, off port at 1 p. m.

Sunday, Jan. 3.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 6:50 a. m.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Oahu ports, at 2:15 p. m.  
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Kahului, at 5 a. m.  
Schr. Aloha, Fry, from San Francisco, at 8 a. m., 12 days out.

DEPARTED.  
Friday, Jan. 1.  
Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Williams, for San Francisco, at 10:15 a. m.

Saturday, January 2.  
Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports at 3 p. m.  
S